

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-21 are now in the application. Claims 1-21 are subject to examination. Claims 1, 6, 7, 9, and 14 have been amended. Claims 20-21 have been added.

Under the heading "Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102" on pages 2-6 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 1, 4-8, 14 and 15 have been rejected as being fully anticipated by published British patent application GB 2 349 552 A to Samuels (hereinafter Samuels) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

The rejection has been noted and claims 1 and 14 have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the instant application. More specifically we incorporated the feature of the power control device from original claim 6 into claim 1, with the additional emphasis that it is an analog power control device. As discussed on page 18 of the specification of the instant application, the analog power control device 22 receives and outputs analog signals for controlling the power amplifier.

Amended claims 1 and 14 now recite (I) a controller to control the scaling unit and (II) a separate analog power control device to control the power amplifier. In contrast, Samuels discloses a single controller 9, which controls the scaling by the QPSK-Modulator 21 as well as the amplification by the amplifier 24. Further, it can easily be seen from Fig. 2 that the controller 9 is exclusively implemented in digital form. Accordingly, Samuels does not disclose the cited feature of a separate, analog power control device for controlling the power amplifier as recited in amended claims 1 or 14 of the instant application.

In item 3 on pages 4-6 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 16-19 have been rejected as being fully anticipated by U.S. patent No. 5,369,789 to Kosugi et al. (hereinafter Kosugi) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Claim 16 of the instant application recites:

starting at a defined time on the switching-on ramp, continuously increasing amplitudes of the baseband transmission signals from a minimum value to a maximum value while the switching-on ramp is simultaneously increasing.

Kosugi relates to a device for controlling an amplification of carrier signals. Fig. 1 shows a baseband

generator 1 for generating a baseband signal and a modulator 2 for generating a modulated carrier signal out of the baseband signal. An amplification of the carrier signal is then carried out by a power amplifier 3 using ramps stored in the memory 1003. However, Kosugi does not disclose increasing the amplitudes of the baseband transmission signals using stored ramp as recited in claim 16 of the instant application. Accordingly, claim 16 of the instant application is believed to be novel over Kosugi.

We further believe that claim 16 is not rendered obvious from Kosugi. In Kosugi, the monitoring of the output power is exclusively performed by a manipulation of the modulated carrier signal. In contrast, the invention of the instant application offers the possibility to monitor the output power by two separate control mechanisms (the first one concerns the baseband signal, the second one concerns the high-frequency band signal). One of the advantages resulting from this combination of control is for example the possibility of increasing or decreasing the dynamic range that needs to be coped with by each individual of the control mechanisms.

Claim 18 is analogous to claim 16 with the main difference

being a switching off ramp signal for continuously reducing the amplitudes rather than the switching on ramp signal and the same arguments that apply to claim 16 are analogous to claim 18.

Additional independent device claims 20 and 21 have been added. Claims 20 and 21 relate to subject matter of claims 16 and 18 with the physical components shown in Fig. 1 for performing the method recited in original claims 16 and 18. Please find enclosed a credit card authorization of \$450.00 for the two additional independent claims and the one excess claim over 20.

Under the heading "Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103" on pages 6-9 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 2-3 have been rejected as being obvious over Samuels in view of U.S. patent publication No. 2001/0000456 to McGowan (hereinafter McGowan) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Amended claim 1 is believed to be allowable. As claims 2 and 3 depend on amended claim 1, they are also believed to be allowable.

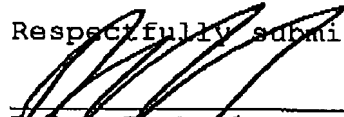
It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination,

either show or suggest the features of claims 1, 14, 16, 18, 20 or 21. Claims 1, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 21 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 1, 14, 16 or 18.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-21 are solicited.

Please charge any other fees that might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,



Ralph E. Locher
(Reg. No. 41,947)

REL:cgm

April 12, 2007

Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP
P.O. Box 2480
Hollywood, Florida 33022-2480
Tel.: (954) 925-1100
Fax: (954) 925-1101